## TROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PREVAILING IDEA. OF JEFF. DAVIS'S NEW BRIGADIER-GENERAL -THE PLOATING BATTERY A FAILURE-

SPINIONS OF ENGINEERS. Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4, 1861. Port Sumter is the absorbing idea. This community dream of it by night and talk of sthing else by day. Trade, finance, religion, elecation, arts, may be started as the topic o onwersation-it is sure to lead straight to Fort Sauster in less than five minutes. You may depend on it, that if two or twenty persons are logether, the subject of conversation is Fort Sounter. There is a painful realization now that talking merely must soon cease, and bloody action commence; else all the talk and preparation of the last three months stand as a hollow mockery and a disgrace to Carolinians.

Strange rumors continue to gain currency and credence from Fort Sumter. Popular belief the report that Maj. Anderson and two suberdinate officers intend to resign, or have already done so, has strengthened in the last few days. Another still is, that Capt. Foster has ardered his furniture, which is stored in the city, to be sold, as he expects, with the rest of the garrison, soon to leave Fort Sumter and this section of the country. While the inference would be that the evacuation of the fort is intended, a rebel near me suggests that it is sething more than a prudent forethought on the part of the captain, which, in view of what mat be the result of the impending conflict, the entire garrison would do well to imitate.

Mr. Secretary Jamison, of the War Department of South Carolina, has given notice that the newly-appointed Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, Peter G. T. Beauregard, will hoveafter have command of the troops in and shout Charleston, and that his orders will be respected and obeyed accordingly. Gen. B., who as already arrived, is the representative of Pres-Ment Davis, as well as commander of the Charleston forces. There was before a good deal of discentent among the Charleston military, which will be aggravated by this appointment. The Charleston Rifles, one of the oldest and most efficient in the State, have broken up through quarrels and insubordination. Other companies se threatened the same way.

As the critical moment approaches, the rebels distrust their ability to accomplish the feat of taking Fort Samter. The prevailing impression in, that the floating battery is a failure; soldiers mutiny against serving in her. The Richardson Goards, who were to do duty in her, have broken an and disbanded.

A more critical examination into the fortresses bey have constructed at such great cost and boor, has given rise to grave doubts as to their efficiency, and to well-grounded apprehensions that they would prove slaughter-pens before Maj. Anderson's explosive shots. Cumming's Point Bettery, which is of much strength, is unquestionably too far off, the distance between it and Fort Sumter being twelve hundred yards, while experience shows that five hundred yards is the longest practicable breaching distance. The fadme of the Floating Battery, which they intended to push within five hundred yards of the Fort. knocks the underpinning from the Rebels.

I am reliably assured that these are the result of the examination which Jeff. Davis lately intituted into the preparations of the Rebels, Competent engineers, among them an Englishman of much experience, pronounce their blunders not only numerous but great. Davis is too good a military man to trust himself to go to sea

All these things make for the cause of peace A letter received here from a well-informed source in Montgomery states positively that if the Commissioners sent by President Davis to Washington are not received in their official caity, and the subject of the surrender of the bets, with which they are charged, is not recogwired as one to be negotiated about, then Davis's policy will be immediately to attack Fort Sumter. ad in turn all the other forts similarly situated. There is no doubt that Davis, on coming into office, determined to obtain absolute control of The entire subject and hold the ultra Charlestonian palicy in subjection, so that no mistake could be itted. It would seem that he had accomstished his object; so that with him rests not and the responsibility, but the power. So far from fearing the result of this, even if the preparetions were sufficient, I am encouraged to regard the fact favorable to peace. Davis must see that the seceded States require peace; that they have everything to gain by it, and that war at be fatal to their cause, whatever might be the consequences to the Union. Davis is the forthest possible from a fool; nor is he the rash man that he had at one time the reputation of being. He is surrounded by counselors of moderation, with one or two exceptions; and when & comes to the point, I incline to believe be will besitate long before he inaugurates civil war by an attack on Fort Sumter.

Mr. Colcock has issued instructions under the new tariff, the following extract from which may

of interest to shippers in your city: While vessels from States outside the Confederacy masters are advised to come under register, because they could not procure one at this per, to go hence to what they regard as foreign ports. The papers of all ench vessels must be deposited at this office until their States are represented by Consuls, or commer-

tains of vessels from ports outside the Con-Captains of vessels from ports outside the Confederacy are advised that their manifests need not be made out until they arrive within four leagues of our coast. Manifests, according to law, must contain all the iteras of the vessels' lading, the port or ports whence the rame may be shipted, the names of the consigness thereof, and the different ports, if more than one where the manes of the several passengers on board, the baggage belonging to each, and the remaining ship stores.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS. A correspondent in Delaware, who suffers much perexecution in consequence of his Republican opinions, implores the new Government to stand firmly by its ed principles. He says:

"I feel that the people of this community are changing—that their prejudices are gracually and surely passing away: toat, having heretofore believed the aumerous falsehoods propagated against the Republicans, they have now, owing to the flood of light wrich the present difficulties have thrown upon the subject, been able to discover the truth, and certainly will not derive this to remain a Slave State many years longer, as their true interest demands the change. If we maintain with unfilaching courage our principles, and elevate men to office who are impregnably fortined in orten a many of the course of the cou

end by bad means, but submit our deeds to the broad smallght of beaven, and depend upon the justice of the living God for our reward."

-The rabid organ of Jefferson Davis in New-Orleans The Delta, rejoices with demo inc glee over what

-The Arkansas True Democrat devotes a colum

to a blackguard lampoon upon the celebration of Wash

ington's birthday at Fort Swith. Some of the speakers

were in favor of the Union as Washington left it;

-The Atlanta Intelligencer is going mad upon in

cendiary documents, and wants Georgians to mob their

own people for taking certain Union papers from Tennessee. Thus it talks:
"Let us take care of the traitors in our midst. If
the Greek horse is among us, let us cast him into the
sea. There is a law of our State which defines and

punishes treason. We are a law-abiding people, the strong arm of the State be called in to protect

citizens. We call the attention of our civizens to this matter. We have furnished the facts. We are prepared to go upon the witness stand and testify to what we know. We have now done our doty. We call upon the proper authorities to do theirs, and do it promptly."

-The Mobile Mercury, one of the first papers in

Alabama, if not the first, to come out as an open advo-

-Gen. Bickley, the great humbug of the K. G. C.'s

instead of being at the field of battle in Texas, i

preaching for proselytes in Kentucky. His last effort

at Jeffersontown yielded three converts. He no longer

concea s the fact, that his Knights are a band of free

-The Southern papers say that gold is scarce and

bigh, and arge the Confederacy to allow duties to b

paid in bank notes. Should they not do so, the banks

will be drained of specie in a few weeks, and great

-Here is an item for the edification of the non-coer

cion leaders. Which is the man, and which is the

"During the time Lord Waterpark and his party

were canvassing Newhall, they met a man driving a donkey cart, the man wearing a blue riband, and the donkey decorated with the colors of the canvascers

denkey decorated with the colors of the canvasces (yellow), and upon being questioned why he did not adopt the same colors both for the animal and himself, quietly reclied, 'Why I uses no coercion, we both does as we likes; he goes with his party, and I goes

-The Columbus Sun grumbles about the liberty

allowed to slaves. It seems those who are hired out

earn their wages by working only half the time. The

other half they devote to play-a grievous sin in the eyes of The Sun, which advocates heavy fines upon

the owners, so that the black rascals may be kept at

- The Memphis Appeal, with the decency character

istic of a nigger-whipper, langhs over the outrage upon

Mr. Van Wyck, and says there was no outrage at ail-

-Louisians has queer ideas of bonor. She hastaken

possession of the Custom-House building, and allows

the Government to run the mails in that State. It has

also seized the bullion of the Government in the Sub-

Treast ry, and has returned drafts on that bullion pro-

tested, which were given to the builders of the Cus-

tom-House for their pay, and to the contractors for

carrying the mail. Thus it refuses to allow the Gov-

ernment pay for work done on the Custom-House with its own money, which the State now claims as its own

property, and for the carrying of the mails within the

gives little encouragement to those who are looking

for the Old Dominion to plunge into the Secession

"I am sorry to say it, but, alas! It is too true, that

a majority in our Convention are will in favor of com-promise. The fact is that the north-western portion of the State is not too loyal to the institution of Slavery.

I am confident the present Convention will not Secedard I say it with shameness of face, and if she do

and I say It will be the greatest stampede from lere that you can imagine, for men who have been nobly battling for Southern rights will not remain here in a micerable

minority to be tyrracized over by the unscrupulous annticism of Northern Abolitionism."

The following extract from a letter of that noble hampion of the Union, the Hon. John Minor Bottts, to

saved from eternal infamy.

I beat myself for the Convention, because I would

I bent myself for the Convention, because I would not make concessions to trailors, but I was instrumental in electing others by scores, and of changing the opinions of thousands upon thoosands, and I am content. At least I could not have been beaten even in this hot bed of Secession, where there was more of it than in any other part of the State, but for the grossest frauds and most riciculous lies that ingenuity and malignity could invent. They made many of the more ignorant believe that I was concerting place for a division of the State, and to bring about civil war between Eastern and Western Virginia, and that I was in active cooperation with the Abelitionists of the North to bring an army of two or three hundred thousand men into Virginia to free their slaves, and arm them against their masters, and a thousand other such means were

into Virghila to free the relative and at the against their masters, and a thousand other such means were resorted to, buying and swapping votes, &c., &c., for their whole efforts were airceted against me. I could not help saying to a party that seremaded me on the night of the election, that I thought the batteries that had been directed against me would take Fort Surfer is a weak and it was not therefore to be supposed I

in a week, and it was not therefore to be supposed

I am, of course, gradified to know (as all men are, or

I am, of course, gracified to know (as all men are, or ought to be, of their own work), that my efforts it behalf of the Union have been appreciated by my friends in the North, who stand somewhat in the hight of a Godiather's responsibility for my good conduct, and they should be pleased, too, to see that their confidence has not been using faced.

I am faitafully and very traly your friend, JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

PRANES OF GOV. JACKSON OF MISSOURI.

PRANKS OF GOV. JACKSON OF MISSOURI.
At Jetterson City, on the 2d, a few secsecionists or
chaquers got together by the Governor, and his he pers
began to call for Mr. Glenn, the Conntisioner from
Georgia. The call was instandy responded to by the
appearance of Gov. Jackson arm in arm with the seceder upon the second story believe of the hotel. The
Governor introduced the Secsesionist to the people in
his most urbane style as the Hon. Refus J. Glenn of the
Scate of Georgia.

State of Georgia.

Mr. Glenn culy acknowledged the honor, and pro

Mr. Glein cuty acknowledged the none, and proceeded in a violent, ungrannatical and vulgar secession strain of great length; giving the reasons which had induced Georgia to secede, and imploring and beseething Missouri to go with her. Georgia had taken the final step. Never, hover, never would she or her sister Southern States cone back into the Union.
There was nothing recenhar or new in his speech.

stater Southern States come back into the Union.

There was nothing pecuhar or new in his speech, and it was but the resteration of the sermon of the harp of a thousand strings, on the bad faith of the Norte, and the suffering and endurance of the South.

One remarkable expression he made use of was that the South and the North were now as widely separated as Abraham from Lezarus! After the conclusion of his speech, Gov. Jackson was called for, and instantly responded.

He commenced by saying that his fellow-citizens all

knew his opinions. A voice in the crowd replied, "No, we con't. You change to danned often." [Great sensation, which disconcerted the Governor greatly.]

He soon recovered his composure, however, and

greatly.]
He soon recovered his composure, however, and proceeded to make an out-undeout secession speech, even more extreme and violent than the Commissioner. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the remark often made, that in case of the secession of Missouri, Canada would be brought to our doors. He would say that Kaness was now a worse Canada to Missouri than Canada itself. For himself, come what would, he absuld light to the litter end for Southern rights,

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS

-A private letter from Virginia to Montg

that he was drunk, and imagined it all.

distress follow.

hard work all the time.

donkey ?

cate of Secession, has recently died of starvation.

hence the wrath of the bowie-knife Democracy.

alls the downfall of the American Republic:

"Who now so poor as to do reverance to that oneproud Republic! How rapidly have her fortunes, her
dignity, her power, falleada the estimate of the world!
How her vast revenues have dwindled and shrunk, her
solid credit fallen, her means vanished!"

It is true her revenues have gone; stolen by Floyd, stand by the rights, that he should move south where they would be maintained.

The Governor was repeatedly cheered by the small crowd of Secessionists present. The expression of the citizens, however, was universally one of disgust, that the Governor of the State of Missouri should descend to make a stump speech, and advocate secession and civil war, after the recent overwhelming voice of the needs against if. Thompson, the State of Louisiana, and other thieves, as witness the case of the Mint at New-Orleans.

FROM TEXAS.

THE RIO GRANDE MILITARY EXPEDITION. We clip from The Galeeston News of the 26th ult., he following interesting particulars of this move-

The steamship Gen. Rusk, Capt. Smith, arrived to-The steamship Gen. Rusk, Capt. Smith, arrived to-day, bringing part of the artillery and stores at Brazes. Gen. Nichols came back on her to obtain reenforcements. From our correspondents, from letters kindly placed at our disposal, and from information furnished as by Capt. T. B. King, who piloted the Rusk down, we unther the following particulars:

The Rusk. with the schooner Shark, arrived off Brazes Santiago Island on Thursday morning, 21st inst., about 10 o'clock. The trip was made without accident or trouble.

accident or trouble.

The steamship Arizona was inside the bay. A pilot The steamship Arizona was inside the bay. A pilot came off and informed the commander that Lieut. Thompson. United States Army, with 18 or 20 men, were on the island with three pieces of artiflery—a long 24-pounder, a 42-pound howitzer, and a brass piece—loaded and pointed so as to command the approach to the land ag, and that he would resist any attempt of the volunteers to land. Col. Ford, Gen. Nichols, and Mr. H. Waller and Gen. McLeod, went that the certain flag was Nichols, and Mr. H. Waller and Gen. McLeed, went ashore, leaving instructions that if a certain flag was hoisted on the Arizona, the Rusk was at once to enter the bay, and come up to the Brazos Island wharf. In about an hour the signal was given from the Arizona: the Rusk, which had not anchored and kept steam up about a mile and a half from the irland, proceeded on her way, entered the bay and slowly approached the wharf.

The volunteers immediately landed, marched up and The volunteers immediately landed, marched up and drew up in line. Lieut. Thompson received the new comers courteously. The United States flag was saluted by the latter with the battery found in position. As the last gun was fired, the United States flag was hauled down, amid deep silence, Lieut. Thompson being evidently much moved. He simply bade the officers farewell, and at once left the island with his men. The Lone Star flag arose as rapidly to the flag staff's summit, and was greeted with theer upon theer by the battalion until the close of the Texas national salute of 22 guns. The troops took possession of the salute of 22 gams. The troops took possession of the roomy barracks, and then went to work discharging their stores, baggage, equipage, &c., from the Ruck. In the atternoon, Col. Ford, Gen. Nichols, and Mr. Waller proceeded to Brownsville—about 28 miles up the river, by land, we believe—with the intention of baving an interview with Capt. Hill, who commands the United States troops at Fort Brown—about 200

the United States troops at Fort Brown—about 300 men.

On Friday, the battalion went to work with a will to place the park of artillery, carriages, shot, &c., on the steamer and on the sloop. A battery of field artillery had been removed by Capt. Hill's orders a few days before. The battalion had arrived just in time to prevent other orders he had given being carried out—to destroy the gun-carriages, munitions, and other artillery stores and equipage, which abounded at Brazos Santiago. A party of 50 men were on their way from Fort Brown to carry out this project, when met by Lieut. Thompson and his party on their way to Port Brown.

The Rusk, we learn, brings up four twenty-four long guns, two forty-two brass howitzers, and two

The Rusk, we learn, orings howitzers, and two mortars, with equipments complete, and 600 cannon bull, siells, etc. The Shark, which will be up in a day or two, has five of the twenty-four pounders and two forty-two howitzers, with carriages, mu filous, etc. Six of the twenty-four pounders, two a ortars, and a full supply of shot, powder, etc., were left with

On Saturday afternoon, Gen. McLeod returned to On Saturday afternoon, Gen. McLeod returned to the island from Brownsville, and informed the Batta-lion that there was a probability of the United States troops at Fort Brown coming down to attack them. The men received the information calmly, and with an evident determination to resist any such attempt to the

evident determination to resist any such attempt to the hat extrensity.

Gams were placed at the outposts, extra gnards posted at every available point, and all slept on their arms, ready for in-tant service. To the Galveston Artillery was conceded the poet of honor. The Fort Bend Rides were detailed as pickets. The same routine of duty was performed on Sunday, the 2th. On Monday, the engineers, Messis, Lauten and Clapp, made a survey of the position, with a view to the making of entrenonments which were to be at once erected. On Sunday, Gen Nichols and Col. First returned; and on Monday, at 1 p. m., the Rusk left for home, it being understood that Gen. Nichols was going for reenforcements.

We have not yet seen Gen. Nichols, but we learn We have not yet that Capt. Hill re eived him, as Commissioner on the part of the State, most ancourteously, denouncing him and his men as "traitors," threatening to have him arrossed as one; further avowing his intention to have the General arrested by a civil officer, saying he would send for the 200 men at Ringgold Barracks (at Rio the General arrested by a civil officer, saying he would send for the 200 men at Ringgold Barracks (at Rio Grance City), and march down and take back the island and the Federal property. Gen. Nichols was calm but firm throughout the interview. One of the officers of the expedition writes us:

"We know nothing yet of what has occurred at San Antonio between Gen. Twings and the Sinte forces; but the officers at Fort Brown—these who are chatty a friend in Binghamton, will be read with interest:

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very acceptable and gratifying letter was received at a time when for seven weeks I had devoted my whole mind and labor in an effort to

but Capt. Hill will not obey any order Gen. Twings night end him to turn the fort over to us and the country. We will await receforements here. If we are attacked, the fight will be desperate. Our men are ready for it, and their minds are made up to resist to the last. The command is in excellent condition as to health and discipling. The Mexicans on the other side look on eagerly. Their men of properry are with us."

The battalion polled 313 votes on the 23d, all for se

had devoted my whole mind and labor in an effort to turn the current of Secession which was sweeping with fatal effect over our entire State, but especially here at home, where the press was all on one side, and I had to stand alone battling and buffeting the waves that threatened for a long time to overwhelm as all in one common ruin. I had been gradually gaining on the enemy; but the card to which you refer at least did the work, and from the time of its publication to the day of election, such a revolution had never been known in this State, and I thank God that this State has been saved from eternal infamy. The battaine poise a verse of the loss in the coesion. The jooges were particular that note but those having the right should vote. At Point Isabel the vote was 10, all told, and all for secession. At Browneville 122 votes were joiled, '91 for secession. The Golveston Civilian of the 27th says:

It is expected that the Rusk will leave Galveston.

It is expected that the Rusk will leave Galveston to-night with a company from the city, one from Houston, one from Liberty, and one from Fort Bend County. With these reenforcements, it is thought the demands of Texas may be enforced, even without the arrival of volunteers from other countries, should the order of the United States Commander of this Mintary Department be disregarded by Capt. Hill. It is sincerely hoped that the first bloodshed will not occur in Toxes.

We find in The Galveston News of the 26th the fol-

We find in The Galection News of the 28th the following, headed, "Texas Rangers, he ready."

Handquarters, Middle Division, San Astonio, Feb. 22, Fed. 5

Messra Entrons: Pleuse publish the inclosed circular, the object of which is to have every man prepared for the a-rvice who wisten to enter it for twelve months, if not scener discharged. The Federal troops

months, if not scener discharged. The rederal troops are now abandoning the frontier posts, and their places must be occupied by those of Texas, as soon as possible. Your obedient servant, BEN MCCULLOCH.

To those who wish to culer this the service of the State.

Our frontier must be protected. Let it not be said that Texas cannot defend herself as she did in the days of the Republic Two regiments of Rangers will drive the Indians from our borders and masse them beg for peace.

I have no power to call mass in the field for this purpose. The Convention will no doubt do so as soon as it assembles. Let the column young mean of Texas respond to the call.

gal an, young men of Texas respond to the cill.

A good borne, a Coit's platet, and a light rije or double barreled their gun that can be used on berseback, are the best arms for

The Camarches will know "The Ranger fast home on the BEN. McCULLOCH, Col. Commanding THE SAN ANTONIO AFFAIR.

THE SAN ANTONIO AFFAIR.

The following extract is from a letter received from one of the leading bankers at San Antonio, Texas, dated Feb. 18, 1801:

Ally beart sickens at our prospect. We, in the West are largely for Union for the present, hoping a returning scare of justice on the part of the dominant party North, will cause them to throw overboard their dog-North, will cause them to throw overboard their dog-mus as to Shevery and our Constitutional rights. Our State will in all probability vote for Secession on the 23d inst. Meantime we, here in this city, are under the ban of the ultra radicals in other parts of the State—we kere, were for letting the United States, troops remain here, and all the department officers purgue their functions as usual, till the State by her vote had seceded (if she does so), and longer, if no property was removed, or no coercion used against us. But let on Saturday the 15th, over 400 men came into our city, and by sunrise the whole of the Cumrter-

But 10? on Saturday the 10th, over 400 here came into our city, and by sunrise the whole of the Quarter-master's depot was in the hands of Texans. Before I was cut of bed, with a great shout, heard half a mile, the arsenal property was invested, and every house was filled with men; next the commisevery house was filled with men; next the commissive and pay department—this was protected by two companies of regulars. All day the most intense excitement prevailed. The Commissioners on helalf of Texas and Gen. Twiggs negotisting. Over 1,840 men were under arms, all our bridges guarded, and every moment a conflict was expected. Finally, Twiggs ended in ignorminy an infamous career by giving up all, and by 4 o'clock the poor soldiers left their quarters and took to camp, a mile out of town, and their places were filled by the "K. G. Ca." How humiliated we all feel! Gen. Twiggs gave arms two weeks ago to these very "K. G. Us." who now drive him from his

position. He is severely censured by all his officers, but it is done, and now what is to become of us I know not! It will be, for a season at least, disastrous to our frontier. Over \$3,000,000 have been expended on our frontier annually, a good part of which has gone to enrich our citizens and enlarge our field of commerce. Thanks be to God, our best and responsible citizens had no part in this violent assault; it is not only an insult to us citizens, but to our country, that other people from Texas should assume to overawe us, because we were yet loval to our Union. and if the people of Missouri, in the defense of State rights, and in case of coercion, demanded his services, he would not be found wanting.

A Voice—We don't want you. He declaimed for some time against the doctrine of coercion, the doctrines of the Republican party, and declared that if the contest came, and Missouri did not stand by the rights, that he should move South where we were yet loyal to our Union.

> MINOR ITEMS. WHIPPING A NEW-YORKER IN MISSOURI.

Here is an extract from a letter written by H. W. Beach of Essex County, N. Y. He had done work in Missouri, and went there to collect money due to him. The letter tells the result. Singularly enough, the un reasonable young man seems to be opposed to compro mise in the case: NERRASKA CITY, Feb. 13, 1861.

reasonable young man seems to be opposed to compromise in the case:

Nerraska City, Feb. 13, 1861.

Dear Father and Mother: When I got back from Wisconsin, some one had told them that I was a salaried "nigger thief;" so I was taken the very night I got back to where I had been at work in the woods, by ten or twelve ruffians, stripped bare, tied to a tree, a rope put around my neck and over a limb, and-told that I had got to "own up" or be whipped to death. I tried to reason with them, but they were foll of whisky, and of course it did no good. They cut a whip eight or ten feet long (crotched), and then set one man to pull up the rope, and another to apply the forked gad, with both hands until twas used up entirely, and then gave me a chance to "own up" again. I told them they could probably extort anything they wished to by whipping long enough, but that as long as I had my senses I could tell them nothing different from what I had. They got another gad then, and used it up in the same way; put a fresh hand at it, of course, this time, whether to divide the honor or to multiply the pain I could not determine, probably the latter. Thanks to kind human nature, it refused to feel the most of the last "fifty," as they called it. The three that did the whipping and choking were strangers. The others stood off at a distance, and as it was between 8 and 11 o'clock in the night, I could not recognize them. The leader has been nutice of peace, und is now Postmaster at Fillmore, Mo. They tried to frighten me with their revolvers, and one that had hold of the rope, after they had concluded to whip no more, stock his revolver up to my head, and, with great gravity and sternness, said: "Now, G—d d—n you, own up, or I wail blow your d—d brains out." They caught hold of him and held his pistol. Then he swore he would break my neck, and then jerked up on the rope, but they at length untied me, not, however, until I had do promised to leave and stay away, which is not hand to do. The charge of "Abolitionist' was a base fabricat

The Essex County Republican says of this case:

"Now, in the name of God and outraged humanity, we ask, how long are free-born citizens of this Republic to suffer such indignities? Are we men, or slaves, to submit quietly to any hellish outrage which these Slavery ruffians may see fit to inflict on our sons or daughters? If our manhood is not entirely gone, then in Heaven's name let us demand redress for this and similar outrages, and also security and safety for our citizens in the Slave States, and failing to obtain both by fair and peaceable means, then let us demand and secure at the point of the bayonet, on the red field of battle, if needs be, the rights which God and nature have made inalicanably ours." The Essex County Republican says of this case:

We fear our Northern cotemporary is guilty of agitating the Slavery question. Be cool; let ue co

HOW THEY PAY DEBTS TO NORTHERNERS A man who has just returned to Rock Island, after rying to collect some debts in the chivalrous South gives the following account of his adventures. He doce not say whether he is in favor of compromise, but we venture to guess that he is not:
"I went down the river toward the end of Octobe

we venture to guess that he is not:

"I went down the river toward the end of October to seek for work. I hired out on the 5th of December with a man named Edward Dyer, to cook for a gang of hands at work at ditching and regaining levees, on the northern boundaries of Louisiana. I was to have \$35 a month and board. I got along with him wittout any trouble for over three monthe, and I gave, so far as I understood, entire satisfaction. At the end of that time I happened, in the presence of Dyer's two brothers, to see a negro florged, and as the poor fellow was groaning most philidily, I could not help saying. Poor fellow, what a piy! The next day Dyer's brothers swore that I was an Abolitionist, and that they would bury me alive. They then took me and held me down by main force, where the hands were wheeling dirt, until about 15 barrow-leads of dirt had been empited over me. I expected never to have come out alive, but finally they let me go, and with many oaths ordered me to go to their brother's office and settle with him and begone about my business. There was then owing to me eighty-three dollars. Edward told me that he should not pay me more than five dollars, for that would carry me to Memphis, and to be off before night, or che if his brother caught me there he would sarely kill me. I was obliged to take it and go, for he presented a revolver at me, and swore he would shoot me unless I went about my business. After I had traveled about three-quarters of a mile, he overtook me and gave me another five dollars, which he said was enough to carry me to St. Louis, and at the same time he threatened that if I mentioned at the neighbering town how I had been treated, I should be lynched to a certainty, for he should be there homself early the next morning. I got on board a boat bound lynched to a certainty, for he should be there homself early the next morning. I got on board a boat bound up the river, the very next day in company with a

up the river, the very next day in company with a gang of Irisamen, who, as they told me, had been cheated out of their pay in much the same manner.

"It would have been perfect madness for me to stay and attempt to collect the money due me. I had seen enough to know that any man charged with being an Abolitionist was certain to be hung or thrown into the river by lynch law; and there were Dyer's two brotters ready to swear, as they told me, that I actually was an Abolitionist. Not very long before I left a planter had been robbed and murdered on the highway, and there came along on the levee where we were working a crowd of some forty reffians, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by forty hounds, such as are used to track runaway negroes. They searched the cabin where I cooked, and inquired particularly after any strangers. Three hours afterward they returned with a white man whom they had caught, tied to the tail of a mule by a halter which had been tied around his neck. The mule traveled at a good round trot, and he had to keep on a run to save his life. I heard that they took him into the timber and half-hung him to make him confess, and would have hung him cutright but for a planter who persunded them to wait till the next day, and give him a trial by jary. The very next day the real murderer was caught, and the late to make him confess, and would them to wait till the next day, and give him a trial by jary. The very next day the real murderer was caught, and the interest man was released.

and the very next day the real murderer was caugut, and this unnownt man was released. \*\* Rock Island, Feb. 27, 1881. JOHN JONES." RELEASE OF THE BARK ADJUSTER.

RELEASE OF THE BARK ADJUSTER.

The Sacannah Georgian says:
"We are pleased to lesrn that Gov. Brown has released the bark Adjuster, in consequence of representations made to him by H. B. M.'s Consel, E. Molyneux, esq., that the cargo she held belonged to the subjects of Great Britzin. This release is creditable to our Executive, as taking a proper view of commercial relations. White sternly resolved on retaliation when it injures none but the golly, he exhibits a proper regard for the anocent, and a correct appreciation of the demands which non-interruption with hadness requires." rect appreciation of the rect appreciation of the with business requires,"

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Little Rock ives the official majority for Convention at 11,586. The Mountain Appeal save:

There are said to be thirty straight-out Secession ists elected, who are ready to "go out" Monday norming before breakfast. It may reasonably be ex-pected, since the recent unsatisfactory action of the Peace Conference, that Arkansas's days in the Federal States in ten days.' ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL.

The Leavenworth Times, says: We have good ac-thorily for stating that one of the officers formerly sta-tioned at Fort Kiley, and more recently at Fort Leavtioned at Fort Kiley, and more recently at Fort Leav-cuwerth, has been ordered to report himself to General liamey, and answer to the charge of having uttered distinous sentiments. He incantiously dropped some remarks in justification of Securion to a citteen of that place, who gave information of the fact to the United States Government. In consequence, the officer re-ceived a telegram requesting his attendance at "head-

quarters."
A letter in The Conservative says:
It is reported freely in this vicinity that several of the officer at Fort Kiley are Secessionists, and that they have their resignations written, but are waiting to hear from the Cotton Corfederacy and ascertain what their chances will be there for military glory before they send them to the Se retary of War.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Milwaukee Sentinel speaks in the following plain English on this subject:

This is more than an act of war against the Government of the Univel States. It is a blow struck at every State and Territory bordering on that river and its tributaries. Even should the General Government submit to this indignity, the millions of people to be directly affected by it, will not. Upon the free navigation of the Mississippi depends every material interest of those States and Territories. This great onlet closed, or its use made dependent upon the esprises

and whims of a single State, that portion of the North-West which has no other available outlet to the Atlantic border, sinks at once into the humiliating attitude of an isolated Province. It would be an insult to the States directly interested in this question to suppose that they would, for a moment, submit to such an act of piratical neurration. It would bring down upon the usarping State an avalanche of armed men, who would promptly compel, at no matter what cost, the reopening of this great National highway. And this question Louisiana seems determined shall be tried. Better that she herself were cast into the midst of the sea, than that she should persist in what must lead to such fearful results.

DREADFUL FELLOWS.

such fearful results.

DREADFUL FELLOWS.

They have in Memphis a company of terrible fellows called "Defiants." Their uniform is to be black homespun, with red plumes. Their banner is black—the arms of the State of Tennessee being inscribed on one side, in crimson; on the other side will be represented a right hand grasping an unsheathed sword, with the name of the company, the Defiants, written in letters above." Oh, dear!

REDPATH'S AGENT.

A. J. Ackerman, whose arrest as a supposed emissary of the notorious James Redpath of Kansas-Boston-Tribune-Hayti notoriety, we have mentioned, was vesterday dismissed, after a full examination before Mayor Morroe. He showed all his letters from Redpath, and these, with his other showings made with the greatest candor, established the fact that he was here solely to further the scheme of free negro emigration to Hayti—a business against which no objection can be arged.

[N. O. Crescent.

TO CHARLES SUMNER. THOU and the Stars, our Sumner, still shine on ? No dark will dim, no spending waste, thy ray; And we as soon could doubt the Milky Way, Whether enduring were its silver zone, As question of thy truth. Their light is gone Whose beam was borrowed: ever will Accident Upon a day, the garment is bath lent Strip off-make beggars of its kings anon. Thou and the Stars eternal, inly fed From God's own bosom with celestial ligh'

Must needs emit the glory in ye bred;

And I, while thou art shining overhead,

Alike it is your nature to be bright.

Know God is with us in the gloomy night. TO WILLIAM H. SEWARD. HE is a Master in the Ship of State, Who shapes in port, and keeps at sea, his aim-Who can abide in storm and calm the same, Making right reason dom'mant over fate. The fickle winds may veer and vacillate His purpose points in one direction still; The hillows toss his keel, but not his will, For to the stars his high thoughts penetrate, And while his fortunes fare upon the sea His soul hath footing on a heavenly shore. Seward! art thou that statesman ? Art thou he,

Who wills in war no less, in peace no more, And makes the best thought of his privacy A public deed, though Treason plot and roar!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPTNIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Bisghamten (N. Y.) Bepublican.

Its perusal will give the true friends of their country recewed hope in the permanency of our republican Government; and that, whatever may be the issue, we know that we have placed at the head of the Government a man who will worthily fill the place once occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, and Jack on—one who does not fear to "take the responsibility" of doing his whole duty. We cannot doubt that he will be sustained by the people.

Press The Homelsville (N Y.) Tribune.

It is a masterly and statesmanlike document, one that will be immortalized in the political history of our country. Look at it—read it through line by line, from beginning to end, and you find not one sentiment that is not as broad, comprehensive and liberal as the Coustitution of our Fathers. There is manght but the most devoted friend of the Union can induree, and to these the Administration must look for its support. That they will rally nobly to his standard we have not

From The Banger Union.

Like his speeches, it is a p. or, weak, trushy affair, a standing disgrace to the country, and a fit commentary on the fanaticism and unreasonableness which made

It breathes the true spirit of Republican America. It vicidentes the principles for which our fathers fought and bled. It surtains the doctrines of the frances of the Constitution. It upholds the platform of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Madison.

From The Beston Courier.

Though it does not meet fairly and squarely the just expectations of the people, its main course of reasoning and expression of sentiment in regard to secresion and the indesolubility of the Union, leave nothing to be desired on those points.

It will not meet the approbation of the extremists of either party, and the President must expect to be denounced by those who are enlisted in a war upon the integrity of the Union. But he will be sustained by the great mass of the people whose centiments he has so truly reflected. He has shown that he is equal to From The New-Redford Standard.

It will be received with satisfaction and approbation by a vast majority of the people of the country. It will not please Di-unionists and traitors, nor those at the North who are ready to sacrifice everything to the demands of the Slave Power. But it will receive the applause of all true friends of the Union and of free-

From The Newburyport Herald.

It is a glorious message—words of wisdom, of conciliation, of peace; yee, and as brave and firm as pacisic. It has about it nothing noisy, declamatory and boi terous; it hears upon its every line the calmuces of self-reliant truth, and it carries with it a consciousness of strength that can afford to bear and forbear, and yet reasons the power, when pecseary, to assent and yet possess the power, when necessary, to asses

From The Worcester Times.

To say that it disappoints us would fail to express our opinion of Mr. Lincoln's production, and we hardly know whether most to admire or condemn the namer in which the President has undertaken to deal with the intricate and difficult problems of Government which during the next few months will have to be solved.

From The Worcester Transcript.

It is not so complicated but that every one can understand it, and all good citizens, upon reading the longuaral, most rejoice in the conviction that we have an honest, common-sense President. There is a very clear statement of the views of the President on the great questions at issue before the country. It evinces the same power for which Mr. Lincoln's speeches were se eminently characterized of getting at the heart of the matter in the fewest possible words.

Prom The Providence Post.

Portions of it exhibit marked ability—as, for instance, that in which we find an argument against the right of secession; other portions exhibit not only ability, but deep feeling; while still other portions have neither ability nor any other very good quality to recommend them to the reader.

From The Troy Times.

Even in the darkness of our politics, this Inaugural is like a ray of brilliant sunshine. We believe that the promises which have been made are to be fulfilled. We believe the people of the country are not to be defrauded of their britthright. And in the future now about opening upon us, if Abraham Lincoln succeeds in receivablishing the Government, not upon the basis of submission to trantors, but as Washington and his comperts made it, his name will become immertal, and live beside that of the Father of his Country, as its savior in the second cricis of its destiny.

From The Lowell Couries.

From The Lowell Couries.

It is terse, straight-forward, manly, positive, and there are but two classes who can find in it cause for complaint; the determined disunionists at the North and the vehement disunionists (entirely from a different cause) at the South. No man, it seems to us, who loves his country, respects its laws, and would see them everywhere impartially enforced, will find in the position taken by the President cause for complaint. In this section, there is but one voice concerning Mr. Lincoln's Insagural; it is universally commended.

From The Providence Press.

We will add that it is in some respects masterly; that it bears an earnestness most creditable to the speaker's sincerity; that it exhibits the strengest desire to perform his duty, as he understands it; that its period must satisfy all who are fairly open to such a conviction, that its author's honest purpose is to carry out, with all the wisdom that is in him, what he believes to be the true policy of the Government to which he has been called, with nothing on his part to sully the accession with dishomor.

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address is just what the character of the Buchanan Administration was caland all that his friends and the public could wish. He has spoken, as became him, the honest and deep convictions of his soul, founded upon the constitutions principles meintained by Washington and Madison, by Washington and Madison, by Webster and Clay.

The Steuben N. Y.) Courier says the Inaugural is firm, manly, dig-ified, national; just what was expected from Honest Abe.

The Indianopolis Sentinel thinks either the address is artfully prepared to conceal his views, so that a different construction may be placed upon them according to the sympathics of the reader, or else we must conclude that the President himself had not definitely determined upon his own policy.

The Tol-do Blade says t is characterized by such directness of purpose and planunces of language, that litle comment is needed to a clear understanding of its purport.

The Indianopolis Journal says: Altogether, we think the Inaugural sustains and even elevates the character of its author for clear and strong intellect, manly character, and forcible oratory. Is has been many years since a speech so full of thought has been given to the world from a Presidential chair.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer thinks much of its reasoning is recrehensible; that it was evidently intended to be conciliatory, and it was foolish to introduce into it a clause which could only be construed offensively. The Buffalo Advocate says it is an honest docum The Buffalo Advocate says it is an honest document, presenting to the American records, in the most frank and open manner, the real opinions and purposes of its author. No one, in its perusal, can doubt that the President presents, on the great points involved his whole nind; that there is nothing covert or withheld; that there are no ulterior purposes, and no mental

The Watertown (N. Y.) Union calls it rather small talk. It does not come up to the great occasion—is not worthy of the times, or the man and his position.

The Watertown (N.Y.) Reformer says it comes boldly up to our expectations, and yet it is so good-natured, and so kindly expresses his warm attachment to the interests of the whole country, that even the most ultra Secessioniats cannot take exceptions to it.

The Lancoster (Pa.) Union says, the literary ability of the address is of the highest order. The expressions are terms and as direct as a ray of light, and the language is remarkable for its large proportion of the strong mother Saxon of our tongue, and its freedom from those words of foreign derivation, by which the English language has of late years been enlarged and weakened. The Cincinnati Commercial thinks the candid reader

The Cincinnati Commercial thinks the cannot reader must feel the force of the homely frankness of the char-acter of the President in the words of his Insugural. The country has this great advantage in interpreting those words. It is constitute that they are sincere to the uttermost, and intended to give expression to ideas, and not to clude the responsibility of such expression. The Cincinnati Press easys it is admirably adapted to allay the apprelensions of the people of every section of the country. It is distinguished for directness and pertinency. It avoids all circumfocution, and goes straight at the work, discussing those questions which are appearance in the public usind, and expressing his views with a clearness and decision which leave no possibility for misunderstanding.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Herald calls it manly, straight-ferward, and to the surpose. Bold, but not deflant, it will arrest the attention and challenge the admiration

of every lover of his country. The Elmisa (N. Y.) Advertiser says, though emi-nemly conciliatory in spirit, the President is firm in the declaration that he has no alternative but to advantate the Government as it comes to his hands, and to trans-mit it unimpaired to his successor.

The Montreal Transcript says: We really can not see anything in it offensive to the Slaveholding States. He frankly avows his purpose of abiding by the Constitution and impartilly administering it; what more can the Secuding States desire? Mr. Lincoln comes beldly up to the print which is threatening to dissever the Union, and disposes of it as boldly.

The Cleveland Leader says: The entire Inaggaral is so condensed and so convincing that no synopsis can do it justice. It is brief and direct to the point, and is worthy of being preserved among the ablest State papers of the American people.

The Community Enquirer is inclined to think, from its clumey and as kward construction of sentences and want of internry excellence, that it is a labored composition. The general character of the Message is not conceived in a happy spirit, neither is it appropriate nor judicious.

The Portland (Me) Argus says: We venture to say that not a conservative, Union-loving man in the whole country has risen from its perusal without a feeling of deep, sad disappointment. It utterly fails to comprehend the momentons nature of the great public exigency in which our national affairs are involved; but as it is obviously the work of Mr. Lincoln, and as its shortcomings are evidently the result of the lack of capa ity rather than of purpose, its deficiencies excite a feeling of pity instead of a disposition to censure.

The Louisville Journal says: If not everything we could desire, as we own it is not, it is at least much more and much better than we were tempted to fear.

At deach we think must be the judgment of every reflecting and candid patriot.

The Cincinnets Gozette toks: What is there in the

The Concinnet: Gozette was: What is there in the Insugural objectionable to Union men? Is there anything that those who sincerely desire the preservation of the Government cannot indorse? If there is, if the policy presented by Mr. Lincoln fails to receive the support of the true friends of the Constitution, in both sections of the country, then we have not understood, nor can we comprehend, the meaning of the language used by those who express attachment to the Union.

The Columbus (O.) Fact savs: This unfortunate document will mast probably end all hope of compromise, and these measures will go to the people to be by them rejected. It has cast a sullen gloom over the feelings of thousands who but yesterday were buoyant and cheerful in the noje that a better day was dawn-The Columbus (C.) State Journal says: It must be

The Columbus (C.) State Journal says: It must be entirely satisfactory to every one who is not determined to be directissed with anything short of an unqualified surrender of the Government to the demands of traitors and disorganizers. Patriots will be cheered and strong thereof by its manly, fearliess tone, and by the sentiment of entire devotion to the Constitution, which pervades the whole document. It is plain and straight forward free from flourish and idle sound; in short, just such a production as we might expect to emmants from a strong, clear-minded, carnest, practical man tike Presi to a Lincoln, who has been accustoned to deal more with facts than with line-span theories.

The Columbus (O.) Statesman asserts there is not In Commun (U.) Statesman asserts there is not in the woole address one ray of light—one gloum of hope that the new President and his constitutional ad-tiers will do sught for the pacification and reconstruc-tion of the Union.

The Osnego (N. Y.) Times enys that as fer as we The Osucgo (N. 1.) Times says that as far as we are capable of judging the Inaugural gives unbounded satisfaction to Republicans and to friends of the Union. There is no doubt or my stiffcation about the clear legis of the Rail Spitter. He speaks in the name of a great Republic, as its chosen head, and enters his protest against dishonoring our national flag.

The Cleveland (O.) Herald thinks it will bear re The Cieveland (0.) Herald thinks it will bear be peried reading, and each new perusal will be strengthen the conviction that at length we have got "the right man in the right place." The Union see of the South came tail to be pleased with it, unless, as her aeretofore been the case, they allow the missippre-embations of apprincipled Locofocce to outwigh their own better judgment.

The Burkington (VL) Times thinks the traces of Ma-Linceln's rind are imprinted on every line of this ad-dress. No Secretary will dictate his messages, mak-ing as incoherent needly out of them. No squad of politicians will control his policy. No particans will pervert the Federal power to selfash purposes. No-trations will make him their facile and doming teel to carry out their base schemes. Abraham Lincoln is President. The Burlington (Vt.) Times thinks the traces of Mr.

The Distroit Tribune says, the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Lincoln's address is its perspicacity. It is clear as a mountain brook. The depth and flow of it are apparent at a gisnee. There is no sort of discumbedation. The President says what he means an means want he says. We observe in every line ammistakeble decision, firmness, integrity and will. The address is just what the people had a right to experiently the form, conciliatory, true to principle and of transparent housesy. It will draw tighter from this any the cords of the Union, for it asserts the dimity and the cords of the Union, for it asserts the dimity and power of the Government, and gives assurance that, at last, the country has, in fact and in name, a President.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF THE MESSAGE

We print a summary of what is probably the men